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Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

DELAWARE

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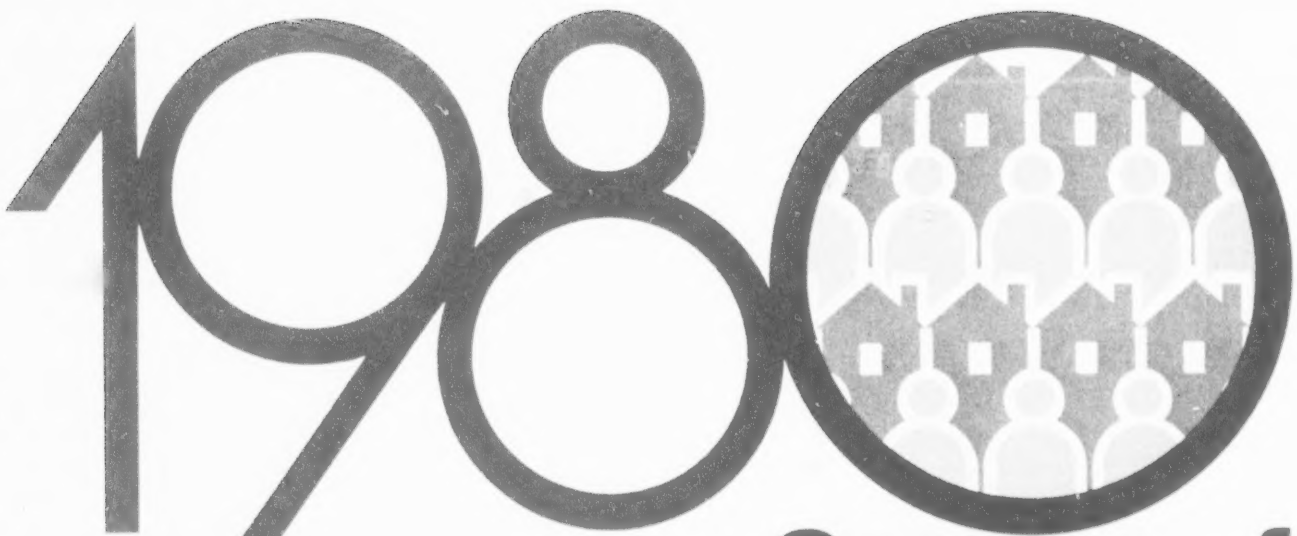

Census of Population and Housing

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1980

Census of Population and Housing

Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

DELAWARE

PHC80-3-9

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Issued September 1982

U.S. Department of Commerce
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Economic Affairs

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HOUSING DIVISION
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Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of **Roger A. Herriot**, Chief, **Paula J. Schneider**, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, **Nampeo D. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**, Assistant Chiefs.

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Introduction

GENERAL III
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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing based on tabulations of 100-percent data (i.e., information asked of all housing units) and sample data (i.e., additional information asked of approximately one out of every six households in most areas). The report includes data for the State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, certain county subdivisions, and incorporated places. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-3 followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports,* PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between the 1980 data shown in this report and the data shown in 1970 census reports. Further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and five detailed tables. Tables 1 and 2 present 100-percent data on general population and housing characteristics. Tables 3 through 5 present additional population and housing characteristics collected on a sample basis.

The tables are followed by the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., incorporated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data and on the editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "–" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on "Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.")
- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units included in the 1980 census count for the area were substituted. Substitutions occurred during the computer processing of the census data when there was evidence of the existence of persons or housing units but no data for these persons or units. In these instances, characteristics of other enumerated persons or housing units were substituted. (For further information on substitution, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data" in appendix D.)
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

In order to maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Census Bureau suppresses data for some characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units, and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 5 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 5 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 5 and the number of renters is also at least 5. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) persons or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied to each race or Spanish origin category individually.

Finally, in some cases, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

CORRECTION NOTE

Shown below are corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population and total housing units made after the tabulations for this report were completed. Some corrections in this note may be in addition to or supersede those in the correction notes for the PC80-1-A and 1-B reports and the HC80-1-A report.

Any additional corrections made after this report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

	1980 population		1980 housing	
	As shown in the tables	Corrected	As shown in the tables	Corrected
Dover city.....	23 512	23 507	8 153	8 155
Frankford town.....	686	828	260	292
Magnolia town.....	197	283	80	113
Milford city.....	5 356	5 366	2 286	2 290

Table 1. Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons														
		Percent					Race								
			Age												
	Total	Female	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median age	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	Spanish origin[2]	In group quarters	Households	Persons per household	Families
The State	594 338	51.8	6.9	72.0	10.0	29.8	487 817	95 845	1 328	4 112	9 661	16 099	207 081	2.79	154 900
SMSA'S															
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.	398 115	52.0	6.7	72.5	9.4	29.7	330 826	60 116	433	2 867	7 108	10 553	138 944	2.79	102 522
COUNTIES															
Kent	98 219	50.9	8.1	69.3	8.6	27.5	78 258	17 759	318	865	1 729	3 917	32 737	2.88	25 464
New Castle	398 115	52.0	6.7	72.5	9.4	29.7	330 826	60 116	433	2 867	7 108	10 553	138 944	2.79	102 522
Sussex	98 004	51.9	6.8	72.4	13.5	32.6	78 733	17 970	577	380	824	1 629	35 400	2.72	26 914
INCORPORATED PLACES															
Arden village	516	51.7	3.7	82.4	14.3	35.3	496	13	1	5	1	–	241	2.14	134
Ardencroft village	267	50.2	5.2	75.3	11.2	36.7	225	32	–	10	2	–	98	2.72	80
Ardentown village	307	50.5	2.9	81.8	12.7	33.7	302	1	–	4	1	–	131	2.34	77
Bellefonte town	1 279	53.6	6.2	79.3	16.1	34.3	1 278	–	–	–	–	–	510	2.51	360
Bethany Beach town	330	56.1	3.3	88.8	26.4	54.4	329	–	1	–	1	–	168	1.96	106
Bethel town	197	50.3	10.2	77.2	20.3	34.9	193	4	–	–	–	–	78	2.53	59
Blades town	664	52.7	7.4	69.6	13.9	30.0	643	20	–	1	5	–	241	2.76	179
Bowers town	198	49.5	4.5	82.3	12.6	36.1	198	–	–	–	–	–	77	2.57	58
Bridgeville town	1 238	52.0	7.4	72.7	16.9	34.2	799	422	3	1	34	–	478	2.59	339
Camden town	1 757	51.6	5.5	72.9	9.6	30.9	1 441	292	2	14	20	–	665	2.64	480
Cheswold town	269	47.6	6.7	72.9	11.2	28.1	171	68	16	–	20	–	97	2.77	72
Clayton town	1 216	51.7	5.9	73.8	13.2	31.1	1 133	80	3	–	7	–	461	2.64	344
Dagsboro town	344	56.4	4.1	79.1	15.4	39.5	328	16	–	–	5	–	139	2.47	99
Delaware City city	1 858	50.5	8.8	67.3	9.0	28.5	1 649	204	2	–	10	–	624	2.98	497
Delmar town	948	53.6	4.5	75.5	21.2	39.4	829	110	–	9	4	56	338	2.64	243
Dover city	23 512	50.3	6.6	73.8	7.8	25.8	16 127	6 720	68	360	436	2 993	7 684	2.67	5 522
Ellendale town	361	52.6	6.9	70.1	10.5	31.3	235	125	–	–	6	–	123	2.93	95
Elsmere town	6 493	52.1	6.5	74.2	11.2	30.9	6 360	89	5	20	65	–	2 410	2.69	1 797
Farmington town	141	49.6	7.8	72.3	12.8	32.9	140	–	–	–	1	–	51	2.76	36
Felton town	547	55.6	8.4	69.8	17.4	30.5	512	26	8	–	4	26	189	2.76	135
Fenwick Island town	114	56.1	3.5	89.5	12.3	50.0	112	–	1	–	–	–	54	2.11	39
Frankford town	686	53.2	6.9	69.2	13.7	32.2	363	318	5	–	4	–	230	2.98	178
Frederica town	864	53.6	7.9	70.6	12.3	28.5	638	208	2	–	29	–	327	2.64	226
Georgetown town	1 710	52.3	7.0	73.4	15.0	32.6	1 564	120	8	3	21	–	667	2.56	460
Greenwood town	578	52.4	5.0	74.0	20.4	38.0	477	101	–	–	1	–	233	2.48	160
Harrington city	2 405	55.0	7.0	70.3	15.9	33.5	1 895	489	3	7	32	–	894	2.69	625
Hartly town	106	51.9	3.8	78.3	15.1	37.0	104	–	–	–	–	–	45	2.36	30
Henlopen Acres town	176	57.4	2.8	83.5	45.5	60.0	175	1	–	–	4	–	79	2.23	53
Houston town	357	52.7	8.1	72.3	16.0	30.3	337	19	–	–	7	–	130	2.75	105
Kenton town	243	52.7	6.2	72.4	15.2	29.3	226	13	–	1	–	–	90	2.70	62
Laurel town	3 052	54.4	7.8	68.1	14.4	28.9	2 082	950	6	4	26	–	1 092	2.79	762
Leipsic town	228	48.2	3.5	75.4	14.5	32.4	227	1	–	–	2	–	84	2.71	58
Lewes city	2 197	55.3	3.7	81.0	22.5	42.3	1 808	365	2	16	15	135	906	2.28	576
Little Creek town	230	47.4	6.1	76.5	14.3	33.8	230	–	–	–	–	–	88	2.61	68
Magnolia town	197	54.3	8.6	75.1	11.2	27.8	195	–	–	1	2	–	78	2.53	57
Middletown town	2 946	53.3	8.0	68.2	10.6	28.3	2 107	822	1	5	30	1	995	2.96	759
Milford city	5 356	54.1	7.0	74.5	19.3	34.8	4 293	995	8	40	71	133	2 080	2.51	1 435
Millsboro town	1 233	53.0	5.2	78.9	19.3	37.8	1 189	34	–	10	4	38	507	2.36	339
Millville town	178	53.9	7.9	78.7	18.0	35.5	178	–	–	–	–	–	73	2.44	50
Milton town	1 359	52.0	7.7	69.1	12.9	31.4	905	378	12	–	82	11	483	2.79	353
Newark city	25 247	52.5	3.5	83.7	5.6	21.7	23 387	1 091	33	359	322	5 891	7 284	2.66	4 151
New Castle city	4 907	52.7	6.2	72.6	11.5	31.7	4 266	611	3	15	30	10	1 722	2.84	1 289
Newport town	1 167	52.9	5.9	78.5	14.7	32.2	1 145	15	–	1	13	–	498	2.34	325
Ocean View town	495	52.3	5.9	80.2	21.0	40.7	490	4	–	1	–	–	214	2.31	148
Odessa town	384	50.3	5.5	78.9	17.4	38.8	312	72	–	–	5	–	153	2.51	110
Rehoboth Beach city	1 730	56.9	2.5	89.8	33.4	56.0	1 702	11	1	9	14	–	900	1.92	516
Seaford city	5 256	56.1	6.8	75.1	19.0	34.8	4 205	1 006	5	30	32	372	1 928	2.53	1 350
Selbyville town	1 251	53.6	5.9	74.1	15.3	34.5	995	253	1	2	12	–	463	2.70	349
Slaughter Beach town	121	44.6	2.5	82.6	16.5	45.2	121	–	–	–	3	–	53	2.28	38
Smyrna town	4 750	54.5	6.0	74.6	22.2	35.8	3 609	1 072	7	27	85	718	1 408	2.86	1 064
South Bethany town	115	51.3	2.6	88.7	21.7	57.2	114	–	–	1	–	–	56	2.05	38
Townsend town	386	53.1	7.3	70.2	14.2	31.4	338	47	–	1	4	–	144	2.68	102
Viola town	167	52.1	11.4	67.7	10.2	29.3	153	13	1	–	–	–	53	3.15	44
Wilmington city	70 195	55.2	7.3	71.6	15.7	31.2	31 663	35 858	107	212	3 424	871	26 901	2.58	16 597
Woodside town	248	50.4	8.1	68.5	9.3	29.6	210	35	–	–	2	–	92	2.70	69
Wyoming town	960	51.9	6.3	72.1	13.0	32.2	855	97	2	4	9	–	360	2.67	262

[1]Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations. [2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units			Occupied housing units					Value, specified owner-occupied housing units			Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			Rental vacancy rate
	Total housing units	Total	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than $20,000	$50,000 or more	Median (dollars)	Less than $100	$200 or more	Median (dollars)	
The State	238 611	230 107	4 705	207 081	143 073	64 008	3 536	5 351	10 542	45 723	44 600	7 792	29 186	202	9.2
SMSA'S															
Wilmington, Del.–N.J.–Md.	148 563	148 419	1 624	138 944	93 695	45 249	1 175	2 992	5 974	34 471	46 100	4 074	24 956	217	8.2
COUNTIES															
Kent	35 354	35 001	944	32 737	22 083	10 654	709	1 059	1 613	5 368	42 000	1 591	3 216	169	6.7
New Castle	148 563	148 419	1 624	138 944	93 695	45 249	1 175	2 992	5 974	34 471	46 100	4 074	24 956	217	8.2
Sussex	54 694	46 687	2 137	35 400	27 295	8 105	1 652	1 300	2 955	5 884	38 300	2 127	1 014	127	17.3
INCORPORATED PLACES															
Arden village	253	253	1	241	151	90	1	2	2	77	57 900	4	48	218	1.1
Ardencroft village	98	98	–	98	82	16	–	1	–	49	58 400	–	13	242	–
Ardentown village	136	135	1	131	97	34	–	1	–	45	51 900	1	16	208	–
Bellefonte town	521	521	3	510	418	92	3	5	16	73	41 400	6	35	173	3.2
Bethany Beach town	1 195	564	2	168	124	44	1	–	2	76	65 000	1	27	238	45.0
Bethel town	89	87	2	78	70	8	2	–	10	22	38 200	1	1	130	27.3
Blades town	261	261	15	241	158	83	7	8	73	1	19 500	25	1	122	8.8
Bowers town	191	80	5	77	62	15	5	–	15	4	31 300	4	3	115	6.3
Bridgeville town	553	551	71	478	304	174	47	16	74	36	30 800	97	12	87	14.7
Camden town	714	714	10	665	477	188	8	13	43	124	41 800	19	18	154	8.3
Cheswold town	100	100	1	97	67	30	1	4	27	1	17 700	5	4	145	6.3
Clayton town	486	486	10	461	358	103	8	5	45	29	33 100	23	10	135	3.7
Dagsboro town	162	159	12	139	103	36	9	7	14	24	37 500	10	1	107	12.2
Delaware City city	681	681	32	624	450	174	14	14	56	42	37 300	33	16	154	11.2
Delmar town	372	372	11	338	252	86	8	5	34	30	34 800	26	7	125	15.7
Dover city	8 153	8 144	119	7 684	4 256	3 428	102	189	156	1 846	49 800	523	1 662	203	6.1
Ellendale town	142	142	14	123	101	22	10	5	31	6	23 800	10	–	81	4.3
Elsmere town	2 472	2 472	28	2 410	1 703	707	27	51	63	73	32 500	21	393	208	2.1
Farmington town	60	60	7	51	42	9	4	3	12	1	23 500	4	–	123	18.2
Felton town	203	203	11	189	149	40	9	4	27	9	30 500	8	2	119	7.0
Fenwick Island town	467	95	–	54	44	10	–	–	–	33	71 700	–	5	238	9.1
Frankford town	260	260	35	230	171	59	25	16	33	20	29 600	32	2	82	6.3
Frederica town	347	347	15	327	206	121	11	9	72	9	22 000	36	6	123	0.8
Georgetown town	760	760	24	667	455	212	16	19	78	112	35 900	41	28	156	10.2
Greenwood town	264	264	19	233	179	54	16	5	59	10	23 800	23	4	90	3.6
Harrington city	964	964	60	894	595	299	50	26	149	60	28 400	128	9	101	7.4
Hartly town	45	45	1	45	31	14	1	1	9	4	31 000	2	2	118	–
Henlopen Acres town	161	159	–	79	74	5	–	–	1	70	162 500	–	3	225	16.7
Houston town	138	137	2	130	114	16	2	2	21	7	27 000	7	2	103	20.0
Kenton town	99	98	8	90	64	26	4	3	10	1	28 300	8	–	116	–
Laurel town	1 204	1 196	73	1 092	605	487	69	62	208	67	25 300	194	30	108	3.8
Leipsic town	95	91	4	84	73	11	4	3	19	9	26 300	4	–	110	26.7
Lewes city	1 473	1 406	20	906	594	312	20	15	68	212	46 600	64	98	160	18.3
Little Creek town	99	99	4	88	71	17	3	1	14	6	28 500	4	–	107	10.5
Magnolia town	80	80	3	78	53	25	2	1	6	7	33 400	3	3	161	–
Middletown town	1 083	1 083	43	995	672	323	34	45	66	124	40 100	86	63	133	9.8
Milford city	2 286	2 247	78	2 080	1 293	787	60	52	227	295	33 800	218	101	129	7.1
Millsboro town	562	546	8	507	303	204	6	6	27	95	43 500	72	56	125	5.6
Millville town	93	90	2	73	58	15	–	–	5	26	52 400	3	1	148	6.3
Milton town	562	561	41	483	330	153	37	29	95	37	27 400	49	12	123	8.4
Newark city	7 558	7 558	67	7 284	3 688	3 596	60	253	72	2 237	59 200	126	2 767	245	3.8
New Castle city	1 831	1 828	15	1 722	1 326	396	8	32	130	365	40 700	44	150	185	9.6
Newport town	519	519	8	498	243	255	8	8	29	45	38 000	16	158	212	2.3
Ocean View town	325	241	6	214	176	38	4	–	7	66	47 200	3	7	153	5.0
Odessa town	175	175	19	153	105	48	16	3	18	39	46 100	10	8	118	–
Rehoboth Beach city	3 111	2 159	11	900	621	279	9	14	6	401	72 400	13	126	204	55.1
Seaford city	2 073	2 071	71	1 928	1 145	783	37	40	140	248	36 800	165	125	150	7.8
Selbyville town	505	503	18	463	368	95	15	15	58	84	35 700	30	5	114	7.8
Slaughter Beach town	201	57	2	53	42	11	1	–	5	16	45 000	2	4	180	8.3
Smyrna town	1 599	1 599	48	1 408	935	473	43	41	76	190	37 800	146	40	125	2.9
South Bethany town	547	479	–	56	50	6	–	2	1	36	70 300	–	4	275	90.9
Townsend town	156	156	7	144	116	28	5	3	33	5	26 200	11	1	110	–
Viola town	58	58	–	53	46	7	–	1	9	2	28 800	–	2	213	–
Wilmington city	30 506	30 469	678	26 901	14 359	12 542	388	1 125	3 710	1 907	27 200	2 780	3 137	153	7.3
Woodside town	100	100	1	92	75	17	1	2	3	14	44 000	7	3	110	–
Wyoming town	395	395	11	360	237	123	9	8	41	54	37 600	24	17	154	6.1

Table 3. **Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school	Persons 25 years old and over—Percent high school graduates	Persons 16 years and over						
									Civilian labor force			Workers		
										Unemployed			Means of transportation to work	
	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all				Total	Total	Total	Percent of civilian labor force	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in car-pools
The State	5 671	11.3	25 060	11.3	13.3	126 856	68 6	451 014	280 437	17 628	6.3	262 003	87.7	21.3
SMSA'S														
Wilmington, Del.–N.J.–Md.	3 868	10.8	19 567	11.9	12.7	84 182	72.4	304 540	193 657	11 525	6.0	178 045	86.8	21.4
COUNTIES														
Kent	1 315	12.9	3 664	8.4	16.7	22 370	65.4	71 813	42 100	3 356	8.0	42 822	89.6	20.0
New Castle	3 868	10.8	19 567	11.9	12.7	84 182	72.4	304 540	193 657	11 525	6.0	178 045	86.8	21.4
Sussex	488	11.1	1 829	10.1	12.4	20 304	57.1	74 661	44 680	2 747	6.1	41 136	89.6	21.9
INCORPORATED PLACES														
Arden village	–	–	18	–	6.2	75	91.8	510	386	18	4.7	355	84.5	16.9
Ardencroft village	–	–	11	–	15.9	65	75.2	202	127	6	4.7	120	95.8	15.8
Ardentown village	3	–	12	58.3	19.0	37	89.0	185	144	14	9.7	130	88.5	22.3
Bellefonte town	2	–	47	12.8	4.9	175	74.6	1 040	629	18	2.9	604	82.5	17.9
Bethany Beach town	1	–	13	–	39.4	42	86.5	290	131	14	11.6	110	93.6	28.2
Bethel town	–	–	6	–	10.5	30	61.9	180	86	3	3.5	83	79.5	12.0
Blades town	–	–	–	–	11.4	160	41.4	506	321	25	7.8	290	90.7	24.5
Bowers town	–	–	–	–	28.7	29	56.8	159	97	7	7.2	88	92.0	29.5
Bridgeville town	12	–	35	11.4	5.2	243	55.0	939	571	45	7.9	508	83.1	17.7
Camden town	14	–	51	13.7	9.6	378	67.9	1 365	874	48	5.5	867	92.0	17.2
Chesnold town	–	–	10	–	15.1	62	62.6	185	120	20	16.7	96	96.9	27.1
Clayton town	–	–	16	–	8.7	237	55.9	946	578	41	7.1	534	90.8	25.8
Dagsboro town	–	–	4	–	12.1	50	61.3	281	175	8	4.6	168	86.9	22.0
Delaware City city	17	–	43	–	6.3	452	57.7	1 304	843	48	5.7	757	90.9	21.0
Delmar town	7	–	19	15.8	16.0	194	59.0	756	426	24	5.6	399	89.0	22.6
Dover city	243	6.2	1 025	9.6	23.5	4 752	78.5	18 127	10 433	785	7.5	11 518	84.2	18.7
Ellendale town	–	–	8	25.0	2.4	92	53.4	269	163	9	5.5	150	98.7	36.7
Elsmere town	93	–	334	17.1	5.0	1 173	61.8	5 147	3 217	202	6.3	2 916	89.4	23.6
Farmington town	4	100.0	–	–	19.7	23	30.7	112	67	10	14.9	50	100.0	20.0
Felton town	–	–	10	–	3.8	147	58.8	425	256	15	5.9	242	89.3	29.3
Fenwick Island town	–	–	–	–	28.0	2	75.3	110	56	8	14.3	48	87.5	4.2
Frankford town	5	–	4	–	3.4	173	40.1	519	310	21	6.8	280	88.2	36.8
Frederica town	11	–	30	20.0	11.8	188	43.8	639	397	29	7.3	395	90.6	23.3
Georgetown town	1	–	15	–	10.4	347	69.4	1 326	865	43	5.0	795	85.2	21.6
Greenwood town	–	–	10	20.0	2.4	107	49.6	457	270	18	6.7	246	89.4	33.3
Harrington city	4	–	35	40.0	5.9	521	49.3	1 802	1 020	73	7.2	912	90.9	27.0
Hartly town	4	–	4	–	8.1	20	55.4	86	55	4	7.3	47	93.6	44.7
Henlopen Acres town	–	–	5	–	7.3	27	94.6	164	63	11	17.5	52	96.2	34.6
Houston town	7	–	7	–	2.1	89	55.7	266	156	1	0.6	148	94.6	29.1
Kenton town	3	–	13	–	2.3	55	36.4	187	126	13	10.3	113	87.6	38.9
Laurel town	17	58.8	40	32.5	12.0	731	50.0	2 206	1 269	125	9.9	1 125	87.6	28.0
Leipsic town	2	–	4	50.0	9.0	36	43.7	197	116	16	13.8	100	91.0	14.0
Lewes city	12	–	115	–	19.7	339	70.0	1 788	880	43	4.9	834	85.6	28.1
Little Creek town	–	–	4	–	–	38	54.5	184	111	4	3.6	104	97.1	25.0
Magnolia town	–	–	1	–	17.9	24	69.8	139	87	6	6.9	85	92.9	23.5
Middletown town	–	–	47	–	5.6	691	56.8	2 187	1 337	93	7.0	1 224	90.4	31.8
Milford city	21	4.8	118	22.9	12.3	996	57.9	4 203	2 410	124	5.1	2 278	89.4	19.6
Millsboro town	6	–	25	–	12.3	189	60.1	983	588	8	1.4	562	86.1	19.9
Millville town	–	–	7	–	27.3	22	74.8	151	97	8	8.2	87	95.4	17.2
Milton town	20	55.0	33	30.3	9.2	316	50.9	1 045	679	50	7.4	616	89.0	27.3
Newark city	162	16.7	1 168	8.6	32.3	3 320	86.2	21 736	12 352	753	6.1	11 047	73.7	18.2
New Castle city	24	33.3	208	15.4	11.0	1 067	69.4	3 783	2 329	73	3.1	2 255	89.4	21.8
Newport town	6	–	61	29.5	4.0	159	62.9	953	581	49	8.4	517	86.7	16.4
Ocean View town	–	–	11	9.1	15.1	55	64.0	411	214	10	4.7	191	91.1	19.4
Odessa town	–	–	9	22.2	9.6	85	55.2	329	219	12	5.5	201	92.0	18.9
Rehoboth Beach city	11	–	89	14.6	15.1	134	80.2	1 572	703	40	5.7	650	81.8	12.6
Seaford city	20	30.0	110	11.8	11.9	937	65.0	4 136	2 249	123	5.5	2 090	87.8	16.7
Selbyville town	30	13.3	21	14.3	14.3	254	52.5	972	670	39	5.8	624	87.5	27.4
Slaughter Beach town	–	–	7	28.6	–	14	51.8	110	65	–	–	62	96.8	25.8
Smyrna town	19	57.9	170	19.4	8.4	925	49.5	3 711	1 821	93	5.1	1 716	91.3	26.5
South Bethany town	–	–	8	–	42.6	19	84.9	106	40	4	10.0	36	88.9	25.0
Townsend town	–	–	1	–	14.5	118	54.9	329	163	28	17.2	137	100.0	29.2
Viola town	–	–	–	–	4.9	50	71.3	132	82	6	7.3	78	84.6	20.5
Wilmington city	1 394	14.6	5 197	19.2	6.8	15 223	55.2	53 016	29 765	2 817	9.5	26 054	70.3	20.4
Woodside town	–	–	4	–	9.5	74	56.7	169	105	15	14.3	89	94.4	13.5
Wyoming town	12	–	27	3.7	5.8	197	64.6	759	451	21	4.7	442	85.7	17.9

Table 4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years		Persons 16 years and over in labor force in 1979			Median income in 1979 (dollars)		Persons for whom poverty status is determined						
									Income in 1979 below poverty level					Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
												Related children		
	Total	Percent with a work disability	Total	Percent unemployed 15 or more weeks	Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Households	Families	Total	Total	Percent	65 years and over	Under 18 years	5 to 17 years	
The State	389 196	7.9	316 346	6.8	7 493	17 871	20 839	577 145	68 557	11.8	7 571	25 440	17 958	92 262
SMSA'S														
Wilmington, Del.–N.J.–Md.	265 341	7.1	214 437	6.3	8 131	19 694	22 744	387 029	42 510	11.0	4 091	15 290	10 954	55 791
COUNTIES														
Kent	63 118	8.2	51 870	8.4	6 126	15 342	17 334	93 956	12 797	13.6	1 475	5 230	3 506	18 262
New Castle	265 341	7.1	214 437	6.3	8 131	19 694	22 744	387 029	42 510	11.0	4 091	15 290	10 954	55 791
Sussex	60 737	11.0	50 039	6.9	6 270	14 485	16 909	96 160	13 050	13.6	2 005	4 920	3 498	18 209
INCORPORATED PLACES														
Arden village	420	4.8	390	2.1	10 776	18 795	25 568	575	41	7.1	6	5	5	49
Arrencroft village	174	9.8	132	5.3	8 268	24 423	25 104	283	43	15.2	–	23	15	46
Ardentown village	160	1.9	154	12.3	11 131	21 719	24 250	223	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bellefonte town	834	7.0	686	6.3	8 154	18 255	21 026	1 374	62	4.9	9	25	19	91
Bethany Beach town	201	9.5	146	3.4	9 897	18 625	22 159	325	23	7.1	12	–	–	26
Bethel town	120	17.5	108	–	6 804	17 679	20 577	215	15	7.0	5	–	–	18
Blades town	422	14.5	329	10.0	4 762	12 011	13 800	689	105	15.2	15	45	24	153
Bowers town	142	7.7	102	11.8	5 748	14 250	16 875	188	28	14.9	5	4	–	33
Bridgeville town	730	15.3	641	5.5	6 054	13 062	15 972	1 235	136	11.0	29	49	38	232
Camden town	1 196	8.0	999	8.8	7 282	16 951	20 781	1 753	170	9.7	30	49	39	247
Cheswold town	166	12.7	130	13.1	4 975	12 750	13 000	275	32	11.6	3	11	9	39
Clayton town	786	12.5	637	8.6	5 998	14 583	16 903	1 208	154	12.7	28	44	31	207
Dagsboro town	218	8.3	177	–	7 404	16 250	20 104	336	28	8.3	11	2	2	48
Delaware City city	1 136	9.2	906	6.1	4 711	11 369	12 269	1 840	457	24.8	16	213	142	604
Delmar town	553	6.1	478	3.8	6 288	15 733	19 048	890	81	9.1	26	26	18	135
Dover city	16 282	7.4	14 159	7.1	6 877	17 043	20 695	20 385	2 802	13.7	237	1 222	741	3 636
Ellendale town	237	13.1	190	6.3	5 575	12 431	15 833	358	80	22.3	6	41	29	90
Elsmere town	4 420	7.7	3 461	6.5	6 818	16 695	19 356	6 477	576	8.9	116	226	118	840
Farmington town	95	11.6	67	6.0	3 097	7 188	10 625	142	27	19.0	2	6	6	52
Felton town	328	2.7	282	6.4	4 668	12 344	16 397	570	65	11.4	22	16	16	107
Fenwick Island town	93	20.4	70	12.9	11 331	16 667	18 438	117	14	12.0	–	–	–	22
Frankford town	435	19.3	358	10.9	4 969	13 203	15 855	693	215	31.0	22	102	74	230
Frederica town	537	9.9	443	7.9	5 019	11 343	15 093	863	148	17.1	44	52	30	230
Georgetown town	1 069	9.8	922	4.8	6 832	15 614	18 633	1 710	173	10.1	22	59	37	289
Greenwood town	333	13.8	300	6.3	5 460	10 898	13 482	578	81	14.0	22	24	16	104
Harrington city	1 419	11.8	1 123	7.1	5 184	11 786	15 530	2 399	509	21.2	72	220	151	632
Hartly town	70	2.9	57	7.0	6 787	12 361	17 083	104	4	3.8	4	–	–	18
Henlopen Acres town	97	7.2	73	–	15 390	33 717	40 577	181	8	4.4	3	–	–	17
Houston town	206	9.7	168	11.3	6 012	13 942	17 583	367	33	9.0	4	17	14	41
Kenton town	154	6.5	134	5.2	5 629	13 309	14 667	239	28	11.7	9	–	–	30
Laurel town	1 767	10.1	1 440	10.0	5 280	11 383	14 469	3 041	746	24.5	114	336	246	990
Leipsic town	158	15.8	129	12.4	6 411	11 016	12 375	238	31	13.0	8	12	7	42
Lewes city	1 257	8.5	1 044	8.3	7 554	11 417	17 953	1 992	266	13.4	93	28	23	372
Little Creek town	151	15.9	118	4.2	5 399	12 778	14 219	232	36	15.5	5	11	8	56
Magnolia town	116	7.8	112	6.3	6 122	15 313	16 875	183	37	20.2	5	17	4	50
Middletown town	1 875	8.0	1 484	8.4	6 199	15 979	17 462	2 941	357	12.1	64	119	97	446
Milford city	3 161	10.0	2 630	5.3	6 078	12 007	16 432	5 220	890	17.0	193	301	197	1 126
Millsboro town	717	13.7	623	1.1	7 819	14 676	19 355	1 149	106	9.2	38	11	11	139
Millville town	121	9.1	105	3.8	8 222	16 354	19 688	179	12	6.7	–	5	5	22
Milton town	899	12.8	744	7.0	4 993	12 465	14 773	1 420	265	18.7	42	105	66	436
Newark city	20 305	3.9	17 967	3.1	6 789	18 049	26 047	19 268	3 556	18.5	132	247	177	4 007
New Castle city	3 227	7.8	2 513	6.6	8 173	19 266	21 200	4 892	585	12.0	107	185	163	683
Newport town	781	15.1	630	7.3	7 250	15 000	17 214	1 163	110	9.5	19	24	13	138
Ocean View town	310	12.3	257	10.5	7 572	15 089	18 269	489	25	5.1	12	4	–	61
Odessa town	268	4.1	228	2.6	8 681	20 000	22 841	398	53	13.3	15	21	19	64
Rehoboth Beach city	982	6.7	814	8.8	10 342	15 184	22 500	1 725	119	6.9	51	15	6	185
Seaford city	3 103	11.2	2 603	3.2	6 872	14 361	17 409	4 846	793	16.4	115	336	220	1 106
Selbyville town	781	8.6	723	7.3	6 924	16 563	18 885	1 248	69	5.5	20	18	13	138
Slaughter Beach town	85	9.4	64	3.1	8 387	14 531	15 000	127	18	14.2	4	5	5	22
Smyrna town	2 489	6.4	2 009	8.6	5 450	15 174	17 279	4 007	542	13.5	97	198	140	711
South Bethany town	81	2.5	47	–	8 231	13 750	21 058	121	22	18.2	2	13	13	30
Townsend town	261	7.3	190	9.5	4 480	13 500	16 083	469	55	11.7	12	15	9	169
Viola town	122	4.9	94	4.3	5 453	17 857	20 125	184	8	4.3	4	–	–	19
Wilmington city	41 903	11.9	32 113	9.9	6 301	11 695	14 435	69 362	17 029	24.6	2 089	7 270	5 254	22 426
Woodside town	159	10.7	123	23.6	6 187	13 906	13 750	260	57	21.9	–	27	18	70
Wyoming town	627	14.4	511	9.2	6 268	14 766	17 148	981	132	13.5	15	64	49	152

Table 5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbol, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units										Occupied housing units					
		Percent with—										Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
		Year structure built			Source of water by public system or private company											
	Total	1970 to March 1980	1939 or earlier	5 or more units in structure		Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bathrooms	3 or more bedrooms	Total	Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
The State	230 301	25.7	20.8	16.7	76.8	74.8	87.9	64.6	97.6	60.3	207 081	21.1	90.1	351	146	247
SMSA'S																
Wilmington, Del.–N.J.–Md.	148 452	20.6	20.5	21.2	93.2	92.5	93.5	70.7	98.6	61.4	138 944	21.2	89.1	362	159	256
COUNTIES																
Kent	35 005	32.2	19.5	10.2	53.4	52.7	81.7	56.6	97.0	60.5	32 737	24.1	91.8	335	131	232
New Castle	148 452	20.6	20.5	21.2	93.2	92.5	93.5	70.7	98.6	61.4	138 944	21.2	89.1	362	159	256
Sussex	46 844	37.2	22.8	7.3	42.3	35.2	74.8	51.2	94.8	56.5	35 400	17.7	92.6	320	126	211
INCORPORATED PLACES																
Arden village	273	0.7	64.5	7.7	98.2	91.6	85.0	39.9	100.0	43.6	261	20.7	94.6	347	172	253
Ardencroft village	99	19.2	3.0	–	99.0	83.8	96.0	55.6	100.0	74.7	99	8.1	100.0	425	150	422
Ardentown village	115	2.6	57.4	–	93.9	82.6	96.5	46.1	100.0	34.8	110	24.5	92.7	316	168	330
Bellefonte town	521	0.6	51.4	2.9	100.0	99.6	97.9	52.4	99.2	57.6	510	13.9	89.0	313	149	215
Bethany Beach town	590	62.4	5.3	30.5	98.3	98.5	89.8	72.0	99.2	70.7	170	34.1	94.7	432	147	297
Bethel town	93	8.6	79.6	–	–	–	72.0	55.9	94.6	62.4	82	6.1	96.3	338	110	...
Blades town	287	9.1	46.3	–	1.0	–	59.9	40.1	92.3	48.4	265	28.3	88.7	278	105	204
Bowers town	84	16.7	69.0	–	6.0	8.3	42.9	45.2	95.2	72.6	80	15.0	93.8	313	121	313
Bridgeville town	552	5.3	52.0	10.7	93.1	85.5	62.1	43.5	83.9	53.1	478	17.2	82.8	298	140	167
Camden town	714	23.9	28.6	4.2	85.4	81.2	83.5	55.3	97.6	59.5	665	18.0	91.0	334	128	222
Cheswold town	118	22.0	61.0	5.9	15.3	91.5	57.6	38.1	98.3	62.7	113	23.9	86.7	250	115	240
Clayton town	486	26.3	51.2	–	93.2	92.8	79.8	40.5	96.5	59.9	461	20.8	93.9	360	142	225
Dagsboro town	160	12.5	60.6	–	1.3	–	72.5	45.6	91.9	65.6	137	8.0	93.4	296	130	145
Delaware City city	681	25.6	46.4	7.5	96.2	94.3	85.2	53.5	94.9	61.7	624	13.6	90.2	351	166	225
Delmar town	372	2.7	61.8	6.2	98.1	95.7	72.8	47.8	97.0	64.8	338	18.0	90.2	365	149	209
Dover city	8 145	28.8	14.6	27.0	96.8	95.3	90.0	72.0	97.9	56.4	7 680	30.3	89.6	365	149	248
Ellendale town	137	11.7	41.6	2.9	8.0	2.9	57.7	38.0	92.0	60.6	119	12.6	89.9	230	125	175
Elsmere town	2 472	1.1	14.4	15.9	99.3	100.0	95.5	62.8	98.5	49.7	2 410	15.5	84.6	259	133	232
Farmington town	61	13.1	67.2	–	–	–	42.6	37.7	88.5	70.5	52	25.0	94.2	275	127	...
Felton town	207	15.0	57.0	–	88.4	1.0	62.8	35.3	90.3	68.6	187	11.8	91.4	327	120	228
Fenwick Island town	103	32.0	7.8	–	–	1.9	79.6	25.2	100.0	79.6	55	20.0	90.9	465	118	219
Frankford town	261	18.0	50.6	0.4	86.6	4.2	60.9	32.2	85.4	58.6	232	9.9	90.5	270	143	192
Frederica town	347	6.6	56.5	–	96.3	93.7	60.5	33.1	94.8	37.5	327	23.2	84.1	285	115	194
Georgetown town	760	7.8	56.1	7.2	87.5	96.4	71.3	44.2	95.8	57.9	667	25.2	91.6	318	147	231
Greenwood town	269	8.9	50.9	1.9	95.9	9.3	58.7	48.0	89.6	58.0	237	14.3	85.7	277	128	165
Harrington city	963	10.5	55.5	3.6	96.0	94.4	58.6	39.1	92.4	59.3	893	12.3	83.3	297	136	178
Hartly town	48	8.3	54.2	–	6.3	–	56.3	37.5	95.8	54.2	48	14.6	85.4	325	115	190
Henlopen Acres town	167	42.5	1.2	2.4	76.0	40.7	98.8	85.6	98.8	88.6	85	7.1	91.8	675	209	...
Houston town	150	8.7	62.0	–	–	–	72.0	37.3	97.3	70.7	143	–	90.2	265	119	210
Kenton town	108	11.1	55.6	–	–	–	58.3	17.6	97.2	69.4	97	24.7	80.4	371	147	184
Laurel town	1 197	15.4	60.9	7.9	98.7	98.7	64.2	46.5	92.9	57.6	1 092	20.2	78.0	301	139	177
Leipsic town	101	–	68.3	–	2.0	6.9	67.3	45.5	95.0	54.5	93	15.1	92.5	209	120	220
Lewes city	1 360	14.5	42.8	9.3	98.0	96.6	83.5	48.5	98.6	56.9	846	22.1	85.6	338	143	238
Little Creek town	89	4.5	48.3	3.4	5.6	3.4	62.9	38.2	96.6	52.8	89	12.4	87.6	300	127	185
Magnolia town	94	–	58.5	–	100.0	95.7	86.2	38.3	97.9	53.2	92	28.3	94.6	392	146	246
Middletown town	1 083	31.4	38.0	10.6	97.6	95.8	85.4	63.1	95.6	57.5	995	20.5	92.0	324	163	211
Milford city	2 248	12.1	43.4	12.5	95.3	94.0	81.6	52.2	94.9	52.3	2 083	19.7	88.2	306	125	225
Millsboro town	575	27.5	33.4	9.4	91.5	90.6	83.7	59.1	97.6	51.5	523	28.3	89.9	333	143	253
Millville town	93	31.2	43.0	–	–	–	62.4	57.0	89.2	72.0	75	12.0	94.7	331	142	214
Milton town	622	4.7	68.8	5.3	99.7	95.3	63.8	32.0	89.7	62.9	543	20.6	84.5	280	129	206
Newark city	7 558	24.4	13.1	35.4	99.7	99.8	97.0	77.4	98.8	51.5	7 284	20.6	88.3	388	167	276
New Castle city	1 821	17.2	55.0	7.4	100.0	99.8	95.9	55.7	98.4	72.0	1 722	17.7	90.0	361	156	240
Newport town	519	1.9	31.8	32.0	100.0	99.8	94.2	69.2	98.5	32.9	498	23.1	86.9	303	150	245
Ocean View town	242	31.0	37.2	2.1	5.4	4.5	75.2	48.8	97.5	64.5	210	19.5	92.9	344	129	225
Odessa town	178	3.9	64.6	1.7	18.0	6.7	75.3	43.8	83.1	61.8	154	3.9	87.0	317	161	200
Rehoboth Beach city	2 200	37.2	21.7	36.1	99.0	99.1	92.8	70.2	98.8	47.5	894	18.5	89.5	425	150	254
Seaford city	2 047	17.2	32.4	17.8	98.1	96.2	84.4	56.8	96.2	54.7	1 904	21.6	87.9	332	134	204
Selbyville town	503	20.9	40.4	1.2	92.8	84.9	67.0	54.1	97.2	59.6	463	12.7	94.2	293	135	207
Slaughter Beach town	54	20.4	14.8	3.7	87.0	13.0	70.4	27.8	96.3	35.2	50	32.0	100.0	413	117	258
Smyrna town	1 599	29.3	35.2	14.3	99.7	98.9	80.5	50.1	96.8	64.6	1 408	13.6	87.1	309	151	213
South Bethany town	463	53.6	–	–	2.4	91.6	82.3	26.8	100.0	78.2	55	16.4	94.5	363	100	...
Townsend town	155	5.2	87.7	3.2	95.5	92.9	69.7	28.4	94.8	70.3	141	14.2	88.7	271	133	250
Viola town	70	4.3	85.7	–	–	–	91.4	37.1	100.0	62.9	65	21.5	95.4	323	109	308
Wilmington city	30 474	7.5	56.0	22.2	99.9	99.4	84.9	49.1	97.3	53.8	26 901	19.0	66.8	267	139	202
Woodside town	110	27.3	43.6	–	5.5	3.6	74.5	32.7	93.6	67.3	101	29.7	96.0	352	109	225
Wyoming town	442	7.5	52.0	2.3	98.0	94.1	71.0	48.2	96.8	56.6	404	23.0	89.4	287	123	254

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes. All counties and equivalents are shown irrespective of governmental status.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

County subdivisions are included in this report only if they have an "active" or "inactive" general purpose government. An *active* government unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and is currently doing so. These units are generally recognized for Federal revenue sharing purposes. *Inactive* governmental units have the legal capacity to be active, but currently have no legal officers, raise no revenue, conduct no activities, and are not recognized for revenue sharing purposes.

Such county subdivisions, also known as Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's), are found in the following 20 States: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's. Incorporated places which are independent MCD's are shown only in the place portion of the tables, i.e., they are not also shown as county subdivisions.

INCORPORATED PLACES

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The SMSA's are not governmental units, but are shown here because of their importance to many Federal- and State-funding programs.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties. For SMSA's which cross State lines, only that portion contained in the State is included in these tables.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal-visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Child—A child is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmate of Institution–Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions are a subcategory of group quarters and include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for juveniles or for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other–This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The 1980 census counts of the population by race in 100-percent tabulations, including data in this report, are provisional, i.e., the counts are not final. Limited edit and review procedures were performed during the 100-percent processing. For instance, some respondents marked the "Other" category in the race item and wrote in an entry such as German or Jamaican which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific racial categories listed on the questionnaire; entries of this type were reviewed and edited into a specific category where appropriate. However, not all such cases were identified in the 100-percent processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the sample coding operation, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population from sample tabulations. Final data on race were determined after sample processing. The sample race data will appear in *Characteristics of the Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics,* PC80-1-C reports.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian, Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Also persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked the "Other" category of the race item and wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in

questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a on age at last birthday were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed 4 years of high school as well as those who completed 1 or more years of college.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that those persons who reported speaking a language other than English did not speak English at home, or that they were more fluent in the non-English language than in English.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job.

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves. Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to

questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work" – those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work" – those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979.

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to question 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" sources such as food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, and employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family through 1979.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total

income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty tnresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was $7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports,* Series P-60, No. 133.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person:	
Under 65 years	$3,774
65 years and over	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years	4,876
Householder 65 years and over	4,389
3 persons	5,787
4 persons	7,412
5 persons	8,776
6 persons	9,915
7 persons	11,237
8 persons	12,484
9 or more persons	14,812

Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some data are presented for the alternate cutoff of 125 percent of the current poverty level. This alternate cutoff is obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by 1.25. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was $9,265 in 1979 for a family of four persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in group quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have

their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households in the 1980 Census of Population reports. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate the population and housing sample data.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time. In this report, data are shown only for the percent of occupied units in which the householder's latest move is between January 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980.

Rental Vacancy Rate—The rental vacancy rate is the percentage relationship of the vacant year-round units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant year-round units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the vacant year-round units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with 3 or more bedrooms.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. This report presents figures which relate to the percent of year-round housing units in structures built during 1970 to March 1980, and 1939 or earlier, and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. This report presents statistics on the percent of year-round housing units which are in structures having 5 or more units, not on the number of residential structures.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. This report presents the percent of year-round housing units having 1 or more complete bathrooms.

Source of Water—A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "individual drilled well "or an" individual dug well." The category, "some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc. This report presents data on the percent of year-round housing units which are supplied water by a "public system or private company."

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be con-

nected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way. Statistics are presented in this report on the percent of year-round housing units which are connected to a public sewer.

Equipment

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent, that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit. Housing units with a "central heating system" include those units with any of the first five types of heating equipment mentioned above. The data shown in this report refer to the percent of year-round housing units with a central heating system.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with air-conditioning.

Vehicles Available—This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. The data presented in this report show the percent of occupied housing units having 1 or more vehicles available at home for the use of members of the household.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) or condominium unit would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are also excluded from the value tabulations. Value was also collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. If the median falls in the category "Less than $10,000," it is shown as "$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "$200,000 or more," it is shown as "$200,000+." This report presents data on median value and on the number of specified owner-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than $20,000" and "$50,000 or more."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "with a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than $50," it is shown as "$50-." If the median falls in the category "$500 or more," it is shown as "$500+." This report presents data on median contract rent and on the number of specified renter-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than $100" and "$200 or more."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family

houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels and part of the rental payment.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . C–1
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Crews of Merchant Vessels C–1
Persons Away at School C–1
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Americans Abroad C–2
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PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . . C–2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other

members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (most sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the *historic areas* of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC-readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 5 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 5 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 5. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places of fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation. In this publication, only migration data ("Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975") in table 3 are affected by this processing scheme.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 5 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been

enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 5 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

Note that table D already contains standard errors for per capita income and 95-percent confidence intervals for median family income and median household income. (See below for discussion of confidence intervals.) The steps given below, however, should be used to calculate the standard error of the other data item totals and percentages published in this report.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;

b. Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics;

c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables will be given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.

b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y:

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a sub-

class of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, the figure that appears in the table is 1.5 times the lower bound of the open-ended interval. For example, a median household income confidence bound that is included in the open-ended interval ($75,000+) will appear in the table as $75,000 x 1.5 = $112,500.

The distributions for gross rent and selected monthly owner costs can be found in the 1980 Census of Housing publication, *Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B, for each individual State.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

(2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 3 shows that for the city of Newark 12,352 persons out of all 21,736 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Newark with a percent-in-sample of 15.5 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.5 percent in sample shows that adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 12,352 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se, is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5\,(12{,}352)\left(1 - \frac{12{,}352}{25{,}247}\right)} =$$

178 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Newark city is 25,247.

The standard error of the estimated 12,352 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 178 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.1. This yields the estimated standard error of 196 for the total persons 16 years and over in Newark city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 56.8. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.79. Thus the standard error for the estimated 56.8 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.79 x 1.1 = 0.87.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 12,352 persons, 16 years and over in Newark city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 196. Thus a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

[12,352 −2(196)] to [12,352 +2(196)]

or

11,960 to 12,744.

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Wilmington city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 29,765, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 53,016. Thus the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 56.1 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.49 percent. Table D lists Wilmington city with a percent-in-sample of 15.2 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.2 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status." Thus the approximate standard error of the percentage (56.1 percent) is 0.49 x 1.1 = 0.54.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Newark city and Wilmington city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

56.8 − 56.1 = 0.7 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$Se\ (0.7) = \sqrt{(Se(56.8))^2 + (Se(56.1))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0.87)^2 + (0.54)^2}$$

$$= 1.0 \text{ percent.}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

[0.7 −2(1.0)] to [0.7 +2(1.0)]

or

−1.3 to 2.7.

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	*Persons in group quarters*

Stage II—Householder/ Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	*White Race*
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age

5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	Female
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
17-32	Same age and sex categories as group 1 to 16
	Black Race
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	*Owner*
	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	$0 to $9,999
2	$10,000 to $19,999
3	$20,000 to $24,999
4	$25,000 to $49,999
5	$50,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	Black Race
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Renter
	White Race
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Rent Categories
81	$1 to $59
82	$60 to $99
83	$100 to $149
84	$150 to $199
85	$200 to $249
86	$250 to $299
87	$300 to $399
88	$400 to $499
89	$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
	Persons not of Spanish origin
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	Black Race
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group	
1	*Vacant for Rent*
2	*Vacant for Sale*
3	*Other Vacant*

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data. This is the case if, on the average, characteristics of nonrespondents differ from those of respondents. During the field operations, nonresponse was substantially reduced by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Furthermore, the computer processing of the data involved a careful screening of the responses for each person. Missing and inconsistent responses detected during this process were automatically allocated a response from a person with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage 1/												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Language usage and ability to speak English	1.5	1.3	0.8
Residence in 1975	2.3	2.2	1.2
School enrollment	1.4	1.3	0.6
Years of school completed	1.2	1.0	0.6
Labor force status	1.1	1.1	0.5
Means of transportation to work	1.2	1.1	0.6
Work disability	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979	1.1	1.1	0.5
Poverty status	2.0	1.9	0.9
HOUSING			
Year structure built	1.0	1.0	0.5
Units in structure	1.0	1.0	0.5
Source of water	1.0	0.9	0.4
Sewage disposal	1.0	1.0	0.5
Heating equipment	1.0	1.0	0.5
Air conditioning	1.0	1.0	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms	1.0	1.0	0.5
Year householder moved into unit	1.0	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner cost	1.1	1.0	0.5
Gross rent	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980

[An asterisk (*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)—Standard error	Median income in 1979 (dollars)			
						Household		Family	
						95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	594 338	17.7	238 611	18.3	27	17 695	18 047	20 667	21 011
SMSA'S									
Wilmington, Del.–N.J.–Md.	398 115	16.3	148 563	16.2	35	19 465	19 922	22 487	23 003
COUNTIES									
Kent	98 219	19.8	35 354	20.5	55	15 015	15 669	16 979	17 728
New Castle	398 115	16.3	148 563	16.2	35	19 465	19 922	22 487	23 003
Sussex	98 004	21.1	54 694	22.8	56	14 184	14 786	16 599	17 219
INCORPORATED PLACES									
Arden village	516	44.2	253	47.8	1 136	16 527	21 806	19 771	28 778
Ardencroft village	267	47.6	98	43.9	1 456	22 330	26 600	21 951	27 241
Ardentown village	307	17.9	136	17.6	1 409	11 968	30 331	12 058	34 747
Bellefonte town	1 279	47.1	521	47.0	498	16 930	19 497	19 757	22 306
Bethany Beach town	330	46.7	1 195	48.8	1 145	16 731	20 595	19 801	24 465
Bethel town	197	44.2	89	49.4	953	11 268	20 951	16 573	22 472
Blades town	664	50.5	261	47.9	424	10 298	13 626	12 345	15 295
Bowers town	198	46.0	191	50.8	953	10 385	18 077	12 227	19 409
Bridgeville town	1 238	49.8	553	50.3	455	11 781	14 433	14 567	17 257
Camden town	1 757	46.9	714	48.7	421	15 911	18 309	19 049	22 252
Cheswold town	269	47.6	100	48.0	917	11 152	15 972	11 077	18 114
Clayton town	1 216	49.8	486	49.0	365	13 300	13 700	15 858	18 158
Dagsboro town	344	43.9	162	47.5	1 076	12 338	19 659	16 125	22 375
Delaware City city	1 358	49.5	681	48.8	350	10 369	12 369	11 232	13 370
Delmar town	948	52.0	372	48.9	586	14 203	17 262	17 285	20 570
Dover city	23 512	16.0	8 153	15.7	120	16 231	17 959	19 632	21 685
Ellendale town	361	54.0	142	49.3	1 128	11 057	15 434	12 885	18 584
Elsmere town	6 493	16.5	2 472	16.2	206	15 599	17 951	17 565	20 910
Farmington town	141	48.9	60	48.3	642	5 007	9 990	7 236	13 597
Felton town	547	48.4	203	46.3	442	11 110	15 367	12 568	18 727
Fenwick Island town	114	46.5	467	50.1	2 733	11 813	21 155	15 915	27 255
Frankford town	686	45.9	260	46.5	452	11 543	15 570	13 540	17 953
Frederica town	864	48.7	347	46.4	481	9 796	13 031	13 491	16 527
Georgetown town	1 710	46.7	760	48.2	428	14 276	16 781	17 105	20 364
Greenwood town	578	51.2	264	50.0	520	9 779	12 093	11 503	16 045
Harrington city	2 405	47.7	964	47.9	277	10 673	13 008	14 302	16 515
Hartly town	106	35.8	45	40.0	1 200	9 331	22 768	11 156	26 531
Henlopen Acres town	176	59.1	161	51.6	2 389	29 687	40 684	32 604	45 002
Houston town	357	50.1	138	49.3	873	11 638	17 690	14 019	19 350
Kenton town	243	42.8	79	45.5	934	10 860	14 889	13 171	18 321
Laurel town	3 052	48.0	1 204	48.8	294	10 469	12 297	13 567	15 423
Leipsic town	228	39.0	95	45.3	1 428	8 938	15 104	9 825	19 856
Lewes city	2 197	14.9	1 473	15.8	508	9 857	14 021	12 396	19 978
Little Creek town	230	60.9	99	50.5	784	9 243	14 814	12 004	16 581
Magnolia town	197	43.1	80	45.0	1 094	11 727	18 427	13 020	20 730
Middletown town	2 946	15.7	1 083	16.0	301	14 131	17 720	15 851	19 471
Milford city	5 356	27.9	2 286	28.3	230	11 255	12 981	15 144	17 706
Millsboro town	1 233	32.4	562	35.8	593	13 215	16 706	17 193	21 438
Millville town	178	42.7	93	46.2	1 307	10 843	19 278	9 914	30 312
Milton town	1 359	45.9	562	47.5	338	10 690	13 753	13 563	16 081
Newark city	25 247	15.5	7 558	15.2	137	16 976	19 151	24 717	27 296
New Castle city	4 907	15.7	1 831	15.7	332	16 272	21 349	19 098	22 947
Newport town	1 167	48.8	519	49.3	511	13 659	16 227	15 856	19 287
Ocean View town	495	49.7	325	47.1	920	12 297	17 645	15 714	20 496
Odessa town	384	43.5	175	42.9	1 177	16 407	23 805	18 332	29 001
Rehoboth Beach city	1 730	43.4	3 111	48.6	605	13 603	16 436	20 274	24 517
Seaford city	5 256	15.9	2 073	16.4	268	12 491	16 015	15 466	19 600
Selbyville town	1 251	50.1	505	50.3	498	15 065	17 991	17 626	20 141
Slaughter Beach town	121	45.5	201	47.8	1 926	11 823	16 690	12 575	17 156
Smyrna town	4 750	15.0	1 599	16.0	224	13 267	17 010	15 673	19 999
South Bethany town	115	44.3	547	50.3	1 270	11 023	20 481	16 606	22 391
Townsend town	386	47.9	156	45.5	846	9 536	15 824	13 733	19 201
Viola town	167	51.5	58	50.0	813	15 559	20 497	17 679	21 875
Wilmington city	70 195	15.2	30 506	15.1	74	11 302	12 088	13 876	14 994
Woodside town	248	42.7	100	44.0	1 234	10 434	17 379	9 732	18 527
Wyoming town	960	47.7	395	48.9	462	13 118	15 962	15 766	19 855

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

   A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder.**

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.

4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.

5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, *and* fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married.**

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school.**

   If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system.** If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well.*

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

H26. Answer Yes *only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28– H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H30– H32. *Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.*

H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.

c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*
Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:
Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes, a naturalized citizen** circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

13a. Mark **No, only speaks English** if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

(1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

15a. Mark **Yes, this house** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No, different house** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City – print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

17a. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark **Yes, full time** if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes, part time** if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 *or more* months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.

22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.

23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.

c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone.**

d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No.**

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works.* Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

    Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

    Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5 L	A6

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons)
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Please continue →

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Form D-2

Form Approved
O.M.B. No. 41-S78006

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope, no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please
- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

Page 2 → ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1 Last name First name / Middle initial	PERSON in column 2 Last name First name / Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? *Fill one circle.* *If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.*		*START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.*	If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Father/mother ○ Son/daughter ○ Other relative → ○ Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Other nonrelative → ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee
3. Sex *Fill one circle.*		○ Male ■ ○ Female	○ Male ■ ○ Female
4. Is this person — *Fill one circle.*		○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* → ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* →	○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* → ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* →
5. Age, and month and year of birth *a. Print age at last birthday.* *b. Print month and fill one circle.* *c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.*	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ / 0–9	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ / 0–9
6. Marital status *Fill one circle.*	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? *Fill one circle.*	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ■ ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ■ ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? *Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.*	○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related	○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? *Fill one circle.* *If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."*	Highest grade attended: ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	Highest grade attended: ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? *Fill one circle.*	○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*	○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*
	CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○	CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 4.

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:
- Husband/wife
- Son/daughter
- Brother/sister
- Father/mother
- Other relative

If not related to person in column 1:
- Roomer, boarder
- Partner, roommate
- Paid employee
- Other nonrelative

- Male
- Female

- White
- Black or Negro
- Japanese
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe*
- Asian Indian
- Hawaiian
- Guamanian
- Samoan
- Eskimo
- Aleut
- Other — *Specify*

a. Age at last birthday

c. Year of birth: 1 8 9 0 – 1 9 9 0

b. Month of birth
- Jan.—Mar.
- Apr.—June
- July—Sept.
- Oct.—Dec.

- Now married
- Separated
- Widowed
- Never married
- Divorced

- No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

CENSUS USE ONLY — A. I N

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — *for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?*
- Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason left out.*
- No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — *for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?*
- Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason person is away.*
- No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?
- Yes — *On page 4 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.*
- No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?
- One
- 2 apartments or living quarters
- 3 apartments or living quarters
- 4 apartments or living quarters
- 5 apartments or living quarters
- 6 apartments or living quarters
- 7 apartments or living quarters
- 8 apartments or living quarters
- 9 apartments or living quarters
- 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —
- Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?
- Yes, for this household only
- Yes, but also used by another household
- No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? *Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.*
- 1 room
- 2 rooms
- 3 rooms
- 4 rooms
- 5 rooms
- 6 rooms
- 7 rooms
- 8 rooms
- 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —
- Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- Rented for cash rent?
- Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?
- No
- Yes, a condominium

H10. *If this is a one-family house —*

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?
- Yes
- No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?
- Yes
- No

H11. *If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —*

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —
- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- Less than $10,000
- $10,000 to $14,999
- $15,000 to $17,499
- $17,500 to $19,999
- $20,000 to $22,499
- $22,500 to $24,999
- $25,000 to $27,499
- $27,500 to $29,999
- $30,000 to $34,999
- $35,000 to $39,999
- $40,000 to $44,999
- $45,000 to $49,999
- $50,000 to $54,999
- $55,000 to $59,999
- $60,000 to $64,999
- $65,000 to $69,999
- $70,000 to $74,999
- $75,000 to $79,999
- $80,000 to $89,999
- $90,000 to $99,999
- $100,000 to $124,999
- $125,000 to $149,999
- $150,000 to $199,999
- $200,000 or more

H12. *If you pay rent for your living quarters —*

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.
- Less than $50
- $50 to $59
- $60 to $69
- $70 to $79
- $80 to $89
- $90 to $99
- $100 to $109
- $110 to $119
- $120 to $129
- $130 to $139
- $140 to $149
- $150 to $159
- $160 to $169
- $170 to $179
- $180 to $189
- $190 to $199
- $200 to $224
- $225 to $249
- $250 to $274
- $275 to $299
- $300 to $349
- $350 to $399
- $400 to $499
- $500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters
- Occupied
  - First form
  - Continuation
- Vacant
  - Regular
  - Usual home elsewhere
- Group quarters
  - First form
  - Continuation

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —
- Year round use
- Seasonal/Mig. — *Skip C2, C3, and D.*

C2. Vacancy status
- For rent
- For sale only
- Rented or sold, not occupied
- Held for occasional use
- Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?
- Yes
- No

D. Months vacant
- Less than 1 month
- 1 up to 2 months
- 2 up to 6 months
- 6 up to 12 months
- 1 year up to 2 years
- 2 or more years

E. Indicators
1. Mail return
2. Pop./F

F. Total persons

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ○ A mobile home or trailer
- ○ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ○ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ○ A building for 2 families
- ○ A building for 3 or 4 families
- ○ A building for 5 to 9 families
- ○ A building for 10 to 19 families
- ○ A building for 20 to 49 families
- ○ A building for 50 or more families
- ○ A boat, tent, van, etc.

H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?
Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.

- ○ 1 to 3 — *Skip to H15*
- ○ 4 to 6
- ○ 7 to 12
- ○ 13 or more stories

b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H15a. Is this building —

- ○ On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — *Skip to H16*
- ○ On a place of 1 to 9 acres?
- ○ On a place of 10 or more acres?

b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —

- ○ Less than $50 (or None)
- ○ $50 to $249
- ○ $250 to $599
- ○ $600 to $999
- ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $2,500 or more

H16. Do you get water from —

- ○ A public system *(city water department, etc.)* or private company?
- ○ An individual drilled well?
- ○ An individual dug well?
- ○ Some other source *(a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)*?

H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H18. About when was this building originally built? *Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.*

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier

H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1949 or earlier
- ○ Always lived here

H20. How are your living quarters heated?
Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.

- ○ Steam or hot water system
- ○ Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms *(Do not count electric heat pumps here.)*
- ○ Electric heat pump
- ○ Other built-in electric units *(permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)*
- ○ Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- ○ Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- ○ Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene *(not portable)*
- ○ Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- ○ No heating equipment

H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?

a. Electricity
$ _____ .00 *Average monthly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Electricity not used

b. Gas
$ _____ .00 *Average monthly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Gas not used

c. Water
$ _____ .00 *Yearly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
$ _____ .00 *Yearly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ These fuels not used

H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? *Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.*

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H24. How many bedrooms do you have?
Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

- ○ No bedroom
- ○ 1 bedroom
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H25. How many bathrooms do you have?
A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.

A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

- ○ No bathroom, or only a half bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- ○ 2 or more complete bathrooms

H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H27. Do you have air conditioning?

- ○ Yes, a central air-conditioning system
- ○ Yes, 1 individual room unit
- ○ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- ○ No

H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 automobile
- ○ 2 automobiles
- ○ 3 or more automobiles

H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 van or truck
- ○ 2 vans or trucks
- ○ 3 or more vans or trucks

CENSUS USE

H22a.
H22b.
H22c.
H22d.

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . . }
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . . } *If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.*
- A condominium unit . . . . . }
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . . }

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ○ Yes, contract to purchase
- ○ No — *Skip to page 6*

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

○ Yes ○ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?
Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

$ _____ .00 OR ○ No regular payment required — *Skip to page 6*

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ○ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ○ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S.S.	2. 4.	2. 4.	2. 4.	2. 4.	2. 4.	2. 4.	2. 4.
Yes ○							GQ.
No ○							H30.
							H31.
							H32c.

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 1 on page 2:
Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country –*

a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
- ○ Yes, a naturalized citizen
- ○ No, not a citizen
- ○ Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
- ○ 1975 to 1980
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1965 to 1969
- ○ 1960 to 1964
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, only speaks English – *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?

(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
- ○ Very well
- ○ Well
- ○ Not well
- ○ Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*

(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
- ○ Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*
- ○ Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*
- ○ No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?

(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:

(2) County:

(3) City, town, village, etc.:

(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
- ○ Born before April 1965 – *Please go on with questions 17-33*
- ○ Born April 1965 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person –**

a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Attending college?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

c. Working at a job or business?
- ○ Yes, full time
- ○ Yes, part time
- ○ No

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
- ○ Yes
- ○ No – *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during –
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
- ○ May 1975 or later
- ○ Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
- ○ February 1955–July 1964
- ○ Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
- ○ World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
- ○ World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
- ○ Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	○	○
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	○	○
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	○	○

20. *If this person is a female –*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None ○ | 1 ○ | 2 ○ | 3 ○ | 4 ○ | 5 ○ | 6 ○ | 7 ○ | 8 ○ | 9 ○ | 10 ○ | 11 ○ | 12 ○ | or more ○

21. *If this person has ever been married –*

a. Has this person been married more than once?
- ○ Once
- ○ More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? (Month) (Year)

Month and year of first marriage? (Month) (Year)

c. *If married more than once* **– Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
- ○ Yes – *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
- ○ No – *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.*

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)*

If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?

Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
- ○ Car
- ○ Truck
- ○ Van
- ○ Bus or streetcar
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked only
- ○ Worked at home
- ○ Other – *Specify*

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —

○ Drive alone — *Skip to 28* ○ Drive others only
○ Share driving ○ Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?

○ 2 ○ 4 ○ 6
○ 3 ○ 5 ○ 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?

○ Yes, on layoff
○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

○ Yes ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?

○ No, already has a job
○ No, temporarily ill
○ No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

○ 1980 ○ 1978 ○ 1970 to 1974
○ 1979 ○ 1975 to 1977 ○ 1969 or earlier
○ Never worked

Skip to 31d

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? *Describe the activity at location where employed.*

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. Is this mainly — *(Fill one circle)*

Manufacturing ○ Retail trade
Wholesale trade ○ Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — *(Fill one circle)*

Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions ○
Federal government employee ○
State government employee ○
Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)* ○
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
Own business not incorporated ○
Own business incorporated ○
Working without pay in family business or farm ○

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21b. I II III IV

22b.

28. A B C D E F G H J K L M AF NW

29. N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

○ Yes ○ No — *Skip to 31d*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? *Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.*

Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?

Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —

Fill circles and print dollar amounts. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — **How much did this person receive for the entire year?**

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

c. Own farm. . .

Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . .

Report even small amounts credited to an account.

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .

Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

○ Yes → $ .00
○ No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses. $ .00 *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR ○ None

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31b. 31c. 31d. 32a. 32b. 32c. 32d. 32e. 32f. 32g. 33.

→ *Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2*

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